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RAJYA SABHA

The following Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament on the Bill to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children and for the trial of delinquent children in the Union territories was presented to the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd August, 1960.

COMPOSITION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Members

RAJYA SABHA

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar
3. Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand
4. Shrimati Maya Devi Chettry
5. Dr. Dharam Prakash
6. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao
- *7. Shri A. Dharam Das
8. Shri G. R. Kulkarni
9. Shrimati Lila Devi
10. Shri Abdul Latif
11. Shri B. V. (Mama) Warerkar
12. Shri Devendra Prasad Singh

*Died on July 27, 1960.

13. Shri P. A. Solomon
14. Mirza Ahmed Ali
15. Dr. K. L. Shrimali

LOK SABHA

16. Shri P. Subbaiah Ambalam
17. Shri S. R. Arumugham
18. Shri S. M. Banerjee
19. Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari
20. Shri Bhakt Darshan
21. Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji Bhatkar
22. Shri J. B. S. Bist
23. Pandit Braj Narayan "Brajesh"
24. Shri Akbarbhai Chavda
25. Shri Daljit Singh
26. Shri Nayantara Das
27. Shri Shree Narayan Das
28. Shri Resham Lal Jangde
29. Shri M. R. Krishna
30. Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai
31. Shri Mathew Maniyangadan
32. Shri Mohan Swarup
33. Shri J. G. More
34. Shri Mohan Nayak
35. Dr. Sushila Nayar
36. Shrimati Uma Nehru
37. Shri Deen Bandhu Parmar
38. Shri Uddaraju Ramam
39. Shri Ram Garib
40. Shri Mahadevappa Rampure
41. Shri Radha Charan Sharma
42. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
43. Shri Babunath Singh
44. Shri Prabhu Narain Singh and
45. Shri Tula Ram.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

1. I, the Chairman of the Joint Committee to which the Bill* to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children and for the trial of delinquent children in the Union territories was referred, having been authorized to submit the report on their behalf, present this their report with the Bill as reported by the Committee annexed thereto.

2. The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd December, 1959. The motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of the Houses (*Vide* Appendix I) was moved on the 15th February, 1960 by Dr. K. L. Shrimali (Minister of Education) and was adopted by the House on the same day.

3. The Lok Sabha discussed the said motion on the 28th April, 1960 and concurred in it on the same day (*Vide* Appendix II).

4. The message from the Lok Sabha was reported to the Rajya Sabha on the 29th April, 1960.

5. The Committee held seven sittings in all.

At its first sitting held on the 2nd May, 1960 the Committee decided that a press communique be issued advising interested parties and individuals to send memoranda on the Bill for consideration of the Committee by the 25th June, 1960.

Four Memoranda commenting on the provisions of the Bill were received by the Committee from different organisations (as mentioned in Appendix III) and these were circulated to the members.

At the second meeting held on the 11th July, 1960 the Committee heard the evidence tendered by the representative of the Indian Council of Child Welfare, New Delhi and the Director of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

The Committee decided to lay the whole of the evidence tendered before them on the Table of the House.

The Committee took up consideration of the Bill, clause by clause, the same day and concluded such consideration at its sixth meeting held on the 15th July, 1960.

*Published in Part II, Section 2, of the *Gazette of India extraordinary*, dated the 22nd December, 1959.

The Committee considered and adopted the draft Report on the 18th August, 1960.

6. The observations of the Committee with regard to the principal changes proposed in the Bill are detailed in the succeeding paragraphs:—

Clause 2.—In this clause, a new para (c) has been inserted to define the word “Board” and the expression “competent authority” has been defined in para (h) [Original para (g)]. These changes have become necessary in consequence of the setting up of Child Welfare Boards in new clause 4.

New Clause 4.—Under the existing provisions of the Bill, all children, whether they are delinquent or neglected, are to be dealt with by children’s courts though the procedure for dealing with them is different. The Committee, however, are of opinion that there should be two entirely different machineries for dealing with neglected and delinquent children. The Committee feel that Child Welfare Boards should be set up for dealing with neglected children while children’s courts may continue to deal with delinquent children. They further feel that there should be at least one woman member in every Child Welfare Board. This clause has, accordingly, been inserted to provide for the constitution, functions and duties of Child Welfare Boards.

Clause 5 (Original clause 4).—The Committee feel that in children’s courts also there should be at least one woman member. This clause has been amended to make the intention clear and other changes made in this clause are of a drafting nature.

New Clause 6.—Sub-clause (3) [sub-clause (5) of original clause 4] has been re-drafted so as to ensure that persons appointed to Child Welfare Boards or children’s courts possess special knowledge of child psychology also.

The other changes made in this clause are of a consequential nature.

Clauses 7 and 8 (Original clauses 5 and 6).—The changes made are of a consequential nature.

Clause 9 (Original clause 7).—(i) *Sub-clause (3).*—The changes made are of a drafting nature.

(ii) *Sub-clause (4).*—The Committee feel that rules should be made also for granting the certificate of recognition to children’s home. Necessary provision has, therefore, been made in the sub-clause.

Clause 10 (Original clause 8).—The changes made in the clause are on the lines of amendments carried out in clause 9 above.

Clause 11 (Original clause 9).—(i) *New sub-clause (3).*—The Committee are of the opinion that every observation home to which a child is sent should not only provide the child with accommodation, maintenance and facilities for medical examination and treatment but also provide him with facilities for useful occupation. Sub-clause (3) makes provision in this behalf.

(ii) *New sub-clause (4).*—The sub-clause has been added to empower the Administrator to make rules with regard to the management of observation homes and grant of recognition and the withdrawal thereof.

Clause 15 (Original clause 13) Sub-clause (3).—The Committee feel that during the pendency of an inquiry regarding a neglected child, such a child should not be kept with parents or guardians if in the opinion of the Board such parent or guardian is unfit to exercise or does not exercise proper care and control over the child. A proviso to that effect has been added.

Clauses 16 to 22 and 26 to 40 (Original clauses 14 to 20 and 24 to 38).—The changes made are consequential in nature.

Clause 42 (Original clause 40).—The Committee feel that offences punishable under clause 42 only should be made cognizable. Hence a new sub-clause (3) has been added and original clause 43 has been omitted.

Clause 43 (Original clause 41).—The Committee feel that giving of dangerous drug to a child in any place whether public or otherwise, except under medical advice, should be made punishable. The clause has therefore been suitably revised.

Clause 44 (Original clause 42).—The changes made are of a drafting nature.

Clauses 47 and 49-50 (Original clauses 46 and 48-49).—The changes made are of a drafting nature.

Clause 51 (Original clause 50).—The Committee feel that when a child while placed in the custody of a statutory guardian is to be given in marriage, permission of the competent authority should be obtained. A proviso has been added to that effect.

Clause 52 (Original clause 51).—The changes have been made to bring the clause in conformity with the provisions contained in clause 22 of the Bill.

Clause 53 (Original clause 52).—The changes made are of a consequential nature.

Clause 59 (Original clause 58).—Besides other consequential changes in the clause the rule making power in sub-clause (2) (j) has been elaborated to give protection to a girl who is a neglected or delinquent child, when she is escorted from one place to another.

7. The Committee recommend that the Bill as reported be passed.

S. V. KRISHNAMOORTHY RAO,

Chairman of the Joint Committee.

NEW DELHI;

The 18th August, 1960.

MINUTE OF DISSENT

The Bill, as it has emerged from the Joint Committee is definitely improved in many respects. Apart from details, there is one matter, which should have been provided in the Bill, which I believe has escaped the attention of the Joint Committee.

We have found by experience in the past, that with the best laws and with the best wishes in the world, many of our social reform measures have not succeeded. This is mainly due to the want of trained workers. This is all the more true with regards to the implementation of a law of this type dealing with neglected children and juvenile offenders. The Bill provides for probation officers, children's homes, special schools, observation homes, Child Welfare Boards, Children's Courts etc. All these require a good knowledge of the art and science of the bringing up of children and their correction. Unless provision is made for the training of competent men and women for the purpose, the effectiveness of the Bill will be lost. Provision must be made in the Bill itself, authorising the Administrator to arrange for this necessary training.

T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR.

NEW DELHI;

August 17, 1960.

THE CHILDREN BILL, 1959

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Bill No. XXIIIB of 1959

THE CHILDREN BILL, 1959

(AS REPORTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE)

[Words side-lined or under-lined indicate amendments suggested by the Committee; asterisks indicate omissions.]

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BILL

to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children and for the trial of delinquent children in the Union territories.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eleventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Children Act, 1960.
- (2) It extends to all the Union territories.
- (3) It shall come into force in any Union territory on such date as the Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different areas thereof.

Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) "Administrator" means the administrator of a Union territory, whether called a Lieutenant Governor, a Chief Commissioner or by any other name;

(b) "begging" means—

(i) soliciting or receiving alms in a public place or entering on any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms, whether under the pretence of singing, dancing, fortune-telling, performing tricks or selling articles or otherwise;

(ii) exposing or exhibiting with the object of obtaining or extorting alms any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease, whether of himself or of any other person or of an animal;

(iii) allowing oneself to be used as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;

(c) "Board" means a Child Welfare Board constituted under section 4;

(d) "brothel", "prostitute", "prostitution" and "public place" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956;

104 of 1956.

(e) "child" means a boy who has not attained the age of sixteen years or a girl who has not attained the age of eighteen years;

(f) "children's court" means a court constituted under section 5;

(g) "children's home" means an institution established or certified by the Administrator under section 9 as a children's home;

(h) "competent authority" means, in relation to neglected children, a Board constituted under section 4 and, in relation to delinquent children, a children's court constituted under section 5, and where no such Board or children's court has been constituted, includes any court empowered under sub-section (2) of section 7 to exercise the powers conferred on a Board or children's court;

(i) "dangerous drug" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930;

2 of 1930.

(j) "delinquent child" means a child who has been found to have committed an offence;

(k) "guardian" in relation to a child, includes any person who, in the opinion of the competent authority having cognizance or any proceeding in relation to a child, has, for the time being, the actual charge of, or control over, that child;

(l) "neglected child" means a child who—

(i) is found begging; or

(ii) is found without having any home or settled place of abode or any ostensible means of subsistence or is found destitute, whether he is an orphan or not; or

(iii) has a parent or guardian who is unfit to exercise or does not exercise proper care and control over the child; or

(iv) lives in a brothel or with a prostitute or frequently goes to any place used for the purpose of prostitution, or is found to associate with any prostitute or any other person who leads an immoral, drunken or depraved life;

(m) "observation home" means any institution or place established or recognised by the Administrator under section 11 as an observation home;

(n) "offence" means an offence punishable under any law for the time being in force;

(o) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(p) "probation officer" means an officer appointed as a probation officer under this Act or under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958;

(q) "special school" means an institution established or certified by the Administrator under section 10;

(r) "supervision", in relation to a child placed under the care of any parent, guardian or other fit person under this Act, means the supervision of that child by a probation officer for the purpose of ensuring that the child is properly looked after and that the conditions imposed by the competent authority are complied with;

(s) all words and expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall have the meanings assigned to them in that Code.

3. Where an inquiry has been initiated against a child and during the course of such inquiry the child ceases to be such, then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, the inquiry may be continued and orders may be made in respect of such person as if such person had continued to be a child.

Continuation of inquiry in respect of child who has ceased to be child.

CHAPTER II

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

Child Welfare
Boards.

4. (1) The Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute for any area specified in the notification, one or more Child Welfare Boards for exercising the powers and discharging the duties conferred or imposed on such Board in relation to neglected children under this Act.

(2) A Board shall consist of a chairman and such other members as the Administrator thinks fit to appoint, of whom not less than one shall be a woman; and every such member shall be vested with the powers of a magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

§ of 1898.

(3) The Board shall function as a Bench of magistrates and shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, on a magistrate of the first class.

§ of 1898.

Children's
courts.

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute for any area specified in the notification, one or more children's courts for exercising the powers and discharging the duties conferred or imposed on such court in relation to delinquent children under this Act.

§ of 1898.

(2) A children's court shall consist of such number of magistrates forming a Bench as the Administrator thinks fit to appoint, of whom one shall be designated as the senior magistrate and not less than one shall be a woman; and every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, on a magistrate of the first class.

§ of 1898.

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Procedure,
etc., in rela-
tion to Boards
and children's
courts.

6. (1) In the event of any difference of opinion among the members of a Board or among the magistrates of a children's court, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, but where there is no such majority, the opinion of the chairman or of the senior magistrate, as the case may be, shall prevail.

(2) A Board or children's court may act notwithstanding the absence of any member of the Board or, as the case may be, any magistrate of the children's court, and no order made by the Board or children's court shall be invalid by reason only of the absence of any member or magistrate, as the case may be, during any stage of the proceeding.

(3) No person shall be appointed as a member of the Board or as a magistrate in the children's court unless he has, in the opinion of the Administrator, special knowledge of child psychology and child welfare.

7. (1) Where a Board or a children's court has been constituted for any area, such Board or court shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force but save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, have power to deal exclusively with all proceedings under this Act relating to neglected children or delinquent children, as the case may be.

Power of Board and children's court.

(2) Where no Board or children's court has been constituted for any area, the powers conferred on the Board or the children's court by or under this Act shall be exercised in that area, only by the following, namely:—

- (a) the district magistrate; or
- (b) the sub-divisional magistrate; or
- (c) any*** magistrate of the first class.

(3) The powers conferred on the Board or children's court by or under this Act may also be exercised by the High Court and the court of session, when the proceeding comes before them in appeal, revision or otherwise.

8. (1) When any magistrate not empowered to exercise the powers of a Board or a children's court under this Act is of opinion that a person brought before him under any of the provisions of this Act (otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence) is a child, he shall record such opinion and forward the child and the record of the proceeding to the competent authority having jurisdiction over the proceeding.

Procedure to be followed by a magistrate not empowered under the Act.

(2) The competent authority to which the proceeding is forwarded under sub-section (1) shall hold the inquiry as if the child had originally been brought before it.

9. (1) The Administrator may establish and maintain as many children's homes as may be necessary for the reception of neglected children under this Act.

Children's homes.

(2) Where the Administrator is of opinion that any institution other than an institution established under sub-section (1) is fit for the reception of the neglected children to be sent there under this Act,

he may certify such institution as a children's home for the purposes of this Act.

(3) Every children's home to which a neglected child is sent under this Act shall not only provide the child with accommodation, maintenance and facilities for education, but also provide him with facilities for the development of his character and abilities and give him necessary training for protecting himself against moral dangers or exploitation and shall also perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

(4) The Administrator may, by rules made under this Act, provide for the management of children's homes and the circumstances under which, and the manner in which, the certificate of a children's home may be granted or withdrawn.

Special
schools.

10. (1) The Administrator may establish and maintain as many special schools as may be necessary for the reception of delinquent children under this Act.

(2) Where the Administrator is of opinion that any institution other than an institution established under sub-section (1) is fit for the reception of the delinquent children to be sent there under this Act, he may certify such institution as a special school for the purposes of this Act.

(3) Every special school to which a delinquent child is sent under this Act shall not only provide the child with accommodation, maintenance and facilities for education but also provide him with facilities for the development of his character and abilities and give him necessary training for his reformation and shall also perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

(4) The Administrator may, by rules made under this Act, provide for the management of special schools and the circumstances under which, and the manner in which, the certificate of a special school may be granted or withdrawn.

Observation
homes.

11. (1) The Administrator may establish and maintain as many observation homes as may be necessary for the temporary reception of children during the pendency of any inquiry regarding them under this Act. * * * *

(2) Where the Administrator is of opinion that any institution other than an institution established under sub-section (1) is fit for the temporary reception of children during the pendency of any inquiry regarding them under this Act, he may recognise such institution as an observation home for the purposes of this Act.

(3) Every observation home to which a child is sent under this Act shall not only provide the child with accommodation, maintenance and facilities for medical examination and treatment, but also provide him with facilities for useful occupation.

(4) The Administrator may, by rules made under this Act, provide for the management of observation homes and the circumstances under which, and the manner in which, an institution may be recognised as an observation home or the recognition may be withdrawn.

12. (1) The Administrator may, by rules made under this Act, provide for the establishment or recognition of after care organisations and may vest them with such powers as may be necessary for effectively carrying out their functions under this Act.

After-care
organisa-
tions.

(2) Every such organisation shall take care of the children when they leave children's homes or special schools and shall, for the purpose of enabling them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life, take all such measures as it may deem necessary or as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER III

NEGLECTED CHILDREN

13. (1) If any police officer or any other person authorised by the Administrator in this behalf, by general or special order, is of opinion that a person is apparently a neglected child, such police officer or other person may take charge of that person for bringing him before a Board.

Production
of neglected
children
before
Boards.

(2) When information is given to an officer-in-charge of a police station about any neglected child found within the limits of such station, he shall enter in a book to be kept for the purpose the substance of such information and take such action thereon as he deems fit and if such officer does not propose to take charge of the child, he shall forward a copy of the entry made to the Board.

(3) Every child taken charge of under sub-section (1) shall be brought before the Board within a period of twenty-four hours of such charge taken excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place where the child had been taken charge of to the Board.

(4) Every child taken charge of under sub-section (1) shall, unless he is kept with his parent or guardian, be sent to an observation home (but not to a police station or jail) until he can be brought before a Board.

Special
procedure
to be
followed
when neg-
lected child
has parent.

14. (1) If a person, who in the opinion of the police officer or the authorised person is a neglected child, has a parent or guardian who has the actual charge of, or control over, the child, the police officer or the authorised person may, instead of taking charge of the child, make a report to the Board for initiating an inquiry regarding that child.

(2) On receipt of a report under sub-section (1), the Board may call upon the parent or guardian to produce the child before it and to show cause why the child should not be dealt with as a neglected child under the provisions of this Act and if it appears to the Board that the child is likely to be removed from its jurisdiction or to be concealed, it may immediately order his removal (if necessary by issuing a search warrant for the immediate production of the child) to an observation home.

Inquiry by
Board re-
garding
neglected
children.

15. (1) When a person alleged to be a neglected child is produced before a Board, it shall examine the police officer or the authorised person who brought the child or made the report and record the substance of such examination and hold the inquiry in the prescribed manner and may make such orders in relation to the child as it may deem fit.

(2) Where a Board is satisfied on inquiry that a child is a neglected child and that it is expedient so to deal with him, the Board may make an order directing the child to be sent to a children's home for the period until he ceases to be a child:

Provided that the Board may, for reasons to be recorded, extend the period of such stay, but in no case the period of stay shall extend beyond the time when the child attains the age of eighteen years, in the case of a boy, or twenty years, in the case of a girl:

Provided further that the Board may, if it is satisfied that having regard to the circumstances of the case it is expedient so to do, for reasons to be recorded, reduce the period of stay to such period as it thinks fit.

(3) During the pendency of any inquiry regarding a child, the child shall, unless he is kept with his parent or guardian, be sent to an observation home for such period as may be specified in the order of the Board:

Provided that no child shall be kept with his parent or guardian if, in the opinion of the Board, such parent or guardian is unfit to exercise or does not exercise proper care and control over the child.

16. (1) If the Board so thinks fit, it may, instead of making an order under sub-section (2) of section 15 for sending the child to a children's home, make an order placing the child under the care of a parent, guardian or other fit person, on such parent, guardian or fit person executing a bond with or without surety to be responsible for the good behaviour and well-being of the child and for the observance of such conditions as the Board may think fit to impose.

Power to commit neglected child to suitable custody.

(2) At the time of making an order under sub-section (1) or at any time subsequently, the Board may, in addition, make an order that the child be placed under supervision for any period not exceeding three years in the first instance.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), if at any time it appears to the Board, on receiving a report from the probation officer or otherwise, that there has been a breach of any of the conditions imposed by it in respect of the child, it may, after making such inquiry as it deems fit, order the child to be sent to a children's home.

17. Where a parent or guardian of a child complains to the Board that he is not able to exercise proper care and control over the child and the Board is satisfied on inquiry that proceedings under this Act should be initiated regarding the child, it may send the child to an observation home and make such further inquiry as it may deem fit and the provisions of section 15 and section 16 shall, as far as may be, apply to such proceedings.

Uncontrollable children.

CHAPTER IV

DELINQUENT CHILDREN

18. (1) When any person accused of a bailable or non-bailable offence and apparently a child is arrested or detained or appears or is brought before a children's court, such person shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or in any other law for the time being in force, be released on bail with or without surety but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that the release is likely to bring him into association with any reputed criminal or expose him to moral danger or that his release would defeat the ends of justice.

Bail and custody of children.

(2) When such person having been arrested is not released on bail under sub-section (1) by the officer-in-charge of the police

station, such officer shall cause him to be kept in an observation home in the prescribed manner (but not in a police station or jail) until he can be brought before a children's court.

(3) When such person is not released on bail under sub-section (1) by the children's court, it shall, instead of committing him to prison, make an order sending him to an observation home for such period during the pendency of the inquiry regarding him as may be specified in the order.

Information to parent or guardian or probation officer.

19. Where a child is arrested, the officer-in-charge of the police station to which the child is brought shall, as soon as may be after the arrest, inform—

(a) the parent or guardian of the child, if he can be found, of such arrest and direct him to be present at the children's court before which the child will appear; and

(b) the probation officer of such arrest in order to enable him to obtain information regarding the antecedents and family history of the child and other material circumstances likely to be of assistance to the children's court for making the inquiry.

Inquiry by children's court regarding delinquent children.

20. Where a child having been charged with an offence appears or is produced before a children's court, the children's court shall hold the inquiry in accordance with the provisions of section 39 and may, subject to the provisions of this Act, make such order in relation to the child as it deems fit.

Orders that may be passed regarding delinquent children.

21. (1) Where a children's court is satisfied on inquiry that a child has committed an offence, then, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force, the children's court may, if it so thinks fit,—

(a) allow the child to go home after advice or admonition;

(b) direct the child to be released on probation of good conduct and placed under the care of any parent, guardian or other fit person on such parent, guardian or other fit person executing a bond, with or without surety as that court may require, for the good behaviour and well-being of the child for any period not exceeding three years;

(c) make an order directing the child to be sent to a special school,—

(i) in the case of a boy over fourteen years of age or of a girl over sixteen years of age, for a period of not less than three years;

(ii) in the case of any other child, for the period until he ceases to be a child:

Provided that the children's court may, if it is satisfied that having regard to the nature of the offence and the circumstances of the case it is expedient so to do, for reasons to be recorded, reduce the period of stay to such period as it thinks fit:

Provided further that the children's court may, for reasons to be recorded, extend the period of such stay, but in no case the period of stay shall extend beyond the time when the child attains the age of eighteen years, in the case of a boy, or twenty years, in the case of a girl;

(d) order the child to pay a fine if he is over fourteen years of age and earns money.

(2) Where an order under clause (b) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) is made, the children's court may, if it is of opinion that in the interests of the child and of the public it is expedient so to do, in addition make an order that the delinquent child shall remain under the supervision of a probation officer named in the order during such period, not exceeding three years, as may be specified therein, and may in such supervision order impose such conditions as it deems necessary for the due supervision of the delinquent child:

Provided that if at any time afterwards it appears to the children's court on receiving a report from the probation officer or otherwise, that the delinquent child has not been of good behaviour during the period of supervision, it may, after making such inquiry as it deems fit, order the delinquent child to be sent to a special school.

(3) The children's court making a supervision order under sub-section (2) shall explain to the child and the parent, guardian or other fit person, as the case may be, under whose care the child has been placed, the terms and conditions of the order and shall forthwith furnish one copy of the supervision order to the child, the parent, guardian or other fit person, as the case may be, the sureties, if any, and the probation officer.

(4) In determining the special school, or any person to whose custody a child is to be committed or entrusted under this Act, the court shall pay due regard to the religious denomination of the child to ensure that religious instruction contrary to the religious persuasion of the child is not imparted to him.

Orders that may not be passed against delinquent children.

22. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force, no delinquent child shall be sentenced to death or imprisonment, or committed to prison in default of payment of fine or in default of furnishing security:

Provided that where a child who has attained the age of fourteen years has committed an offence and the children's court is satisfied that the offence committed is of so serious a nature or that his conduct and behaviour have been such that it would not be in his interest or in the interest of other children in a special school to send him to such special school and that none of the other measures provided under this Act is suitable or sufficient, the children's court may order the delinquent child to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as it thinks fit and shall report the case for the orders of the Administrator.

(2) On receipt of a report from a children's court under sub-section (1), the Administrator may make such arrangement in respect of the child as he deems proper and may order such delinquent child to be detained at such place and on such conditions as he thinks fit:

Provided that the period of detention so ordered shall not exceed the maximum period of imprisonment to which the child could have been sentenced for the offence committed.

Proceeding under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code not competent against child.

23. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no proceeding shall be instituted and no order shall be passed against a child under Chapter VIII of the said Code.

5 of 1898.

No joint trial of child and person not a child.

24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 239 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 or in any other law for the time being in force, no child shall be charged with or tried for, any offence together with a person who is not a child.

5 of 1898.

(2) If a child is accused of an offence for which under section 239 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or any other law for the time being in force, such child and any person who is not a child would, but for the prohibition contained in sub-section (1), have been charged and tried together, the court taking cognizance of that offence shall direct separate trials of the child and the other person.

5 of 1898.

Removal of disqualification attaching to conviction.

25. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, a child who has committed an offence and has been dealt with under the provisions of this Act shall not suffer disqualification, if any, attaching to a conviction of an offence under such law.

26. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all proceedings in respect of a child pending in any court in any area on the date on which this Act comes into force in that area, shall be continued in that court as if this Act had not been passed and if the court finds that the child has committed an offence, it shall record such finding and, instead of passing any sentence in respect of the child, forward the child to the children's court which shall pass orders in respect of that child in accordance with the provisions of this Act as if it had been satisfied on inquiry under this Act that the child has committed the offence.

Special provision in respect of pending cases.

CHAPTER V

PROCEDURE OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES GENERALLY AND APPEALS AND REVISION FROM ORDERS OF SUCH COURTS

27. (1) A Board or a children's court shall hold its sittings at such place, on such day and in such manner, as may be prescribed.

Sittings, etc., of Boards and children's courts.

(2) A magistrate empowered to exercise the powers of a Board or, as the case may be, a children's court under sub-section (2) of section 7 shall while holding any inquiry regarding a child under this Act, as far as practicable, sit in a building or room different from that in which the ordinary sittings of civil and criminal courts are held, or on different days or at times different from those at which the ordinary sittings of such courts are held.

28. (1) Save as provided in this Act, no person shall be present at any sitting of a competent authority, except—

Persons who may be present before competent authority.

(a) any officer of the competent authority, or

(b) the parties to the inquiry before the competent authority, the parent or guardian of the child and other persons directly concerned in the inquiry including police officers, and

(c) such other persons as the competent authority may permit to be present.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if at any stage during an inquiry, a competent authority considers it to be expedient in the interest of the child or on grounds of decency or morality that any person including the police officers, legal practitioners, the parent, guardian or the child himself should withdraw, the competent authority may give such direction, and if any person refuses to comply with such direction, the competent authority may have him removed and may, for this purpose, cause to be used such force as may be necessary.

(3) No legal practitioner shall be entitled to appear before a competent authority in any case or proceeding before it, except with the special permission of that authority.

Attendance
of parent
or guardian
of child.

29. Any competent authority before which a child is brought under any of the provisions of this Act may, whenever it so thinks fit, require any parent or guardian having the actual charge of, or control over, the child to be present at any proceeding in respect of the child.

Dispensing
with
attendance
of child.

30. If, at any stage during the course of an inquiry, a competent authority is satisfied that the attendance of the child is not essential for the purpose of the inquiry, the competent authority may dispense with his attendance and proceed with the inquiry in the absence of the child.

Committal
to approved
place of
child suffer-
ing from
dangerous
disease and
its future
disposal.

31. (1) When a child who has been brought before a competent authority under this Act is found to be suffering from a disease requiring prolonged medical treatment or physical or mental complaint that will respond to treatment, the competent authority may send the child to any place recognised to be an approved place in accordance with the rules made under this Act for such period as it may think necessary for the required treatment.

(2) Where a child is found to be suffering from leprosy or is of unsound mind, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of the Lepers Act, 1898 or the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, as the case may be.

3 of 1898.
4 of 1912.

(3) Where a competent authority has taken action under subsection (1) in the case of a child suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, the competent authority before restoring the said child to his partner in marriage, if there has been such, or to the guardian, as the case may be, shall where it is satisfied that such action will be in the interest of the said child call upon his partner in marriage or the guardian, as the case may be, to satisfy the court by submitting to medical examination that such partner or guardian will not re-infect the child in respect of whom the order has been passed.

Presumption
and deter-
mination of
age.

32. (1) Where it appears to a competent authority that a person brought before it under any of the provisions of this Act (otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence) is a child, the competent authority shall make due inquiry as to the age of that person and for that purpose shall take such evidence as may be necessary and shall record a finding whether the person is a child or not, stating his age as nearly as may be.

(2) No order of a competent authority shall be deemed to have become invalid merely by any subsequent proof that the person in respect of whom the order has been made is not a child, and the age recorded by the competent authority to be the age of the person so brought before it shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the true age of that person.

33. In making any order in respect of a child under this Act, a competent authority shall take into consideration the following circumstances, namely:—

Circumstances to be taken into consideration in making orders under the Act.

- (a) the age of the child;
- (b) the circumstances in which the child is living;
- (c) the reports made by the probation officer;
- (d) the religious persuasion of the child;

(e) such other circumstances as may, in the opinion of the competent authority, require to be taken into consideration in the interests of the child:

Provided that in the case of a delinquent child, the above circumstances shall be taken into consideration after the children's court has recorded a finding against the child that he has committed the offence:

Provided further that if no report of the probation officer is received within ten weeks of his being informed under section 19, it shall be open to the children's court to proceed without it.

34. In the case of a neglected or delinquent child whose ordinary place of residence lies outside the jurisdiction of the competent authority before which he is brought, the competent authority may, if satisfied after due inquiry that it is expedient so to do, send the child back to a relative or other person who is fit and willing to receive him at his ordinary place of residence and exercise proper care and control over him, notwithstanding that such place of residence is outside the jurisdiction of the competent authority; and the competent authority exercising jurisdiction over the place to which the child is sent shall in respect of any matter arising subsequently have the same powers in relation to the child as if the original order had been passed by itself.

Sending a child outside jurisdiction.

35. The report of the probation officer or any circumstance considered by the competent authority under section 33 shall be treated as confidential:

Reports to be treated as confidential.

Provided that the competent authority may, if it so thinks fit, communicate the substance thereof to the child or his parent or

guardian and may give such child, parent or guardian an opportunity of producing such evidence as may be relevant to the matter stated in the report.

Prohibition of publication of names, etc., of children involved in any proceeding under the Act.

36. (1) No report in any newspaper, magazine or news sheet of any inquiry regarding a child under this Act shall disclose the name, address or school or any other particulars calculated to lead to the identification of the child, nor shall any picture of any such child be published:

Provided that for reasons to be recorded in writing, the authority holding the inquiry may permit such disclosure, if in its opinion such disclosure is in the interest of the child.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Appeals.

37. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any person aggrieved by an order made by a competent authority under this Act may, within thirty days from the date of such order, prefer an appeal to the court of session:

Provided that the court of session may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) No appeal shall lie from—

(a) any order of acquittal made by the children's court in respect of a child alleged to have committed an offence; or

(b) any order made by a Board in respect of a finding that a person is not a neglected child.

(3) No second appeal shall lie from any order of the court of session passed in appeal under this section.

Revision.

38. The High Court may, at any time, either of its own motion or on an application received in this behalf, call for the record of any proceeding in which any competent authority or court of session has passed an order for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any such order and may pass such order in relation thereto as it thinks fit:

Provided that the High Court shall not pass an order under this section prejudicial to any person without giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

39. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, a competent authority while holding any inquiry under any of the provisions of this Act, shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed and subject thereto, shall follow, as far as may be, the procedure laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for trials in summons cases.

Procedure in inquiries, appeals and revision proceedings.

5 of 1898.

(2) Save as otherwise expressly provided by or under this Act, the procedure to be followed in hearing appeals or revision proceedings under this Act shall be, as far as practicable, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

5 of 1898.

40. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions for appeal and revision under this Act, any competent authority may, either on its own motion or on an application received in this behalf, amend any order as to the institution to which a child is to be sent or as to the person under whose care or supervision a child is to be placed under this Act.

Power to amend orders.

(2) Clerical mistakes in orders passed by a competent authority or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission may, at any time, be corrected by the competent authority either on its own motion or on an application received in this behalf.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL OFFENCES IN RESPECT OF CHILDREN

41. (1) Whoever, having the actual charge of, or control over, a child, assaults, abandons, exposes or wilfully neglects the child or causes or procures him to be assaulted, abandoned, exposed or neglected in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary mental and physical suffering shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Punishment for cruelty to child.

(2) No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under sub-section (1) unless the complaint is filed with the previous sanction of the Administrator or an officer authorised by him in this behalf.

42. (1) Whoever employs or uses any child for the purposes of begging or causes any child to beg shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Employment of children for begging.

(2) Whoever, having the actual charge of, or control over, a child, abets the commission of the offence punishable under sub-

section (1), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(3) The offence punishable under this section shall be cognizable.

Penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or dangerous drug to a child.

43. Whoever gives, or causes to be given to any child any intoxicating liquor in a public place or any dangerous drug, except upon the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner or in case of sickness or other urgent cause, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Exploitation of child employees.

44. Whoever ostensibly procures a child for the purpose of any employment and withholds the earnings of the child or uses such earnings for his own purposes shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

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CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

Power of Administrator to discharge and transfer children.

45. (1) The Administrator may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, at any time, order a neglected or delinquent child to be discharged from the children's home or special school, either absolutely or on such conditions as he may think fit to impose.

(2) The Administrator may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, order—

(a) a neglected child to be transferred from one children's home to another;

(b) a delinquent child to be transferred from one special school to another or from a special school to a borstal school where such school exists or from a special school to a children's home;

(c) a child who has been released on licence which has been revoked or forfeited, to be sent to the special school or children's home from which he was released or to any other children's home or special school or borstal school:

Provided that the total period of the stay of the child in a children's home or a special school shall not be increased by such transfer.

(3) The Administrator may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, at any time, discharge a child from the care of any person under whom he was placed under this Act either absolutely or on such conditions as the Administrator may think fit to impose.

46. (1) The Administrator of a Union territory may direct any neglected child or delinquent child to be transferred from any children's home or special school within the Union territory to any other children's home, special school or institution of a like nature in any other State with the consent of the Government of that State.

Transfers between children's homes, etc., under the Act, and children's homes, etc., of like nature in different parts of India.

(2) The Administrator of a Union territory may, by general or special order, provide for the reception in a children's home or special school within the Union territory of a neglected child or delinquent child detained in a children's home or special school or institution of a like nature in any other State where the Government of that State makes an order for such transfer, and upon such transfer the provisions of this Act shall apply to such child as if he had been originally ordered to be sent to such children's home or special school under this Act.

47. (1) Where it appears to the Administrator that any child kept in a special school or children's home in pursuance of this Act is suffering from leprosy or is of unsound mind, the Administrator may order his removal to a leper asylum or mental hospital or other place of safe custody for being kept there for the remainder of the term for which he has to be kept in custody under the orders of the competent authority or for such further period as may be certified by a medical officer to be necessary for the proper treatment of the child.

Transfer of children of unsound mind or suffering from leprosy.

(2) Where it appears to the Administrator that the child is cured of leprosy or of unsoundness of mind, he may, if the child is still liable to be kept in custody, order the person having charge of the child to send him to the special school or children's home from which he was removed or, if the child is no longer liable to be kept in custody, order him to be discharged.

48. (1) When a child is kept in a children's home or special school, the Administrator may, if he so thinks fit, release the child from the children's home or special school and grant him a written licence for such period and on such conditions as may be specified in the licence permitting him to live with, or under the supervision of, any responsible person named in the licence willing to receive and take charge of him with a view to educate him and train him for some useful trade or calling.

Placing out on licence.

(2) Any licence so granted under sub-section (1) shall be in force for the period specified in the licence or until revoked or forfeited by the breach of any of the conditions on which it was granted.

(3) The Administrator may, at any time, by order in writing revoke any such licence and order the child to return to the children's

home or special school from which he was released or to any other children's home or special school, and shall do so at the desire of the person with whom or under whose supervision the child has been permitted to live in accordance with a licence granted under sub-section (1).

(4) When a licence has been revoked or forfeited and the child refuses or fails to return to the special school or children's home to which he was directed so to return, the Administrator may, if necessary, cause him to be taken charge of and to be taken back to the special school or children's home.

(5) The time during which a child is absent from a special school or children's home in pursuance of a licence granted under this section shall be deemed to be part of the time for which he is liable to be kept in custody in the special school or children's home:

Provided that when a child has failed to return to the special school or children's home on the licence being revoked or forfeited, the time which elapses after his failure so to return shall be excluded in computing the time during which he is liable to be kept in custody.

Provision
in respect
of escaped
children.

49. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force, any police officer may take charge without warrant of a child who has escaped from a special school or a children's home or from the care of a person under whom he was placed under this Act and shall send the child back to the special school or the children's home or that person, as the case may be; and no proceeding shall be instituted in respect of the child by reason of such escape but the special school, children's home or the person may, after giving the information to the competent authority which passed the order in respect of the child, take such steps against the child as may be deemed necessary.

Contribution
by parents.

50. (1) The competent authority which makes an order for sending a neglected child or a delinquent child to a children's home or a special school or placing the child under the care of a fit person may make an order requiring the parent or other person liable to maintain the child to contribute to his maintenance, if able to do so, in the prescribed manner.

(2) The competent authority before making any order under sub-section (1) shall inquire into the circumstances of the parent or other person liable to maintain the child and shall record evidence, if any, in the presence of the parent or such other person, as the case may be.

(3) The person liable to maintain a child shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), include in the case of illegitimacy, his putative father:

5 of 1898.

Provided that where the child is illegitimate and an order for his maintenance has been made under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the competent authority shall not ordinarily make an order for contribution against the putative father, but may order the whole or any part of the sums accruing due under the said order for maintenance to be paid to such person as may be named by the competent authority and such sum shall be paid by him towards the maintenance of the child.

5 of 1898.

(4) Any order made under this section may be enforced in the same manner as an order under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

51. Any person in whose custody a child is placed in pursuance of this Act shall, while the order is in force, have the like control over the child as he would have if he were his parent, and shall be responsible for his maintenance, and the child shall continue in his custody for the period stated by the competent authority, notwithstanding that he is claimed by his parent or any other person:

Control of
custodian
over child.

Provided that no child while in such custody shall be married except with the permission of the competent authority.

52. In any area in which this Act is brought into force, the Administrator may direct that a delinquent child who is undergoing any sentence of imprisonment at the commencement of this Act shall, in lieu of undergoing such sentence, be sent to a special school or be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Administrator thinks fit, for the remainder of the period of the sentence; and the provisions of this Act shall apply to the child as if he had been ordered by a children's court to be sent to such special school or, as the case may be, ordered to be detained under sub-section (2) of section 22.

Delinquent
child
undergoing
sentence at
commen-
cement of
the Act.

53. (1) The Administrator may appoint as many probation officers, officers for the inspection of special schools, children's homes, observation homes or after-care organisations and such other officers as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Appoint-
ment of
officers.

(2) It shall be the duty of the probation officer—

(a) to inquire, in accordance with the direction of a competent authority, into the antecedents and family history of any

child accused of an offence, with a view to assist the authority in making the inquiry;

(b) to visit neglected and delinquent children at such intervals as the probation officer may think fit;

(c) to report to the competent authority as to the behaviour of any neglected or delinquent child;

(d) to advise and assist neglected or delinquent children and, if necessary, endeavour to find them suitable employment;

(e) where a neglected or delinquent child is placed under the care of any person on certain conditions, to see whether such conditions are being complied with; and

(f) to perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

(3) Any officer empowered in this behalf by the Administrator may enter any special school, children's home, observation home or after-care organisation and make a complete inspection thereof in all its departments and of all papers, registers and accounts relating thereto and shall submit the report of such inspection to the Administrator.

Officers appointed under the Act to be public servants.

54. Probation officers and other officers appointed in pursuance of this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

43 of 1860.

Procedure in respect of bonds.

55. The provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, as far as may be, apply to bonds taken under this Act.

5 of 1898.

Delegation of powers.

56. The Administrator may, by general or special order, direct that any power exercisable by him under this Act shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by an officer subordinate to the Administrator.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

57. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Administrator or any probation officer or other officer appointed under this Act in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or of any rules or orders made thereunder.

Act 8 of 1897 and certain provisions of Act 5 of 1898 not to apply.

58. (1) The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, and section 29B and section 399 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall cease to apply to any area in which this Act has been brought into force.

8 of 1897.

5 of 1898.

(2) The Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Act, 1956 shall not apply to any children's home, special school or observation home established and maintained under this Act.

103 of 1956

59. (1) The Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the places at which, the days on which, the time at which, and the manner in which, a competent authority may hold its sittings;

(b) the procedure to be followed by a competent authority in holding inquiries under this Act; and the mode of dealing with children suffering from dangerous diseases or mental complaints;

(c) the circumstances in which, and the conditions subject to which, an institution may be certified as a special school or a children's home or recognised as an observation home, and the certification or recognition withdrawn;

(d) the internal management of special schools, children's home and observation homes;

(e) the functions and responsibilities of special schools, children's homes and observation homes;

(f) the inspection of special schools, children's homes, observation homes and after-care organisations;

(g) the establishment, management and functions of after-care organisations; the circumstances in which, and the conditions subject to which, an institution may be recognised as an after-care organisation;

(h) the qualifications and duties of probation officers;

(i) the recruitment and training of persons appointed to carry out the purposes of this Act and the terms and conditions of their service;

(j) the conditions subject to which a girl who is a neglected or delinquent child may be escorted from one place to another, and the manner in which a child may be sent outside the jurisdiction of a competent authority;

(k) the manner in which contribution for the maintenance of a child may be ordered to be paid by a parent or guardian;

(l) the conditions under which a child may be placed out on licence and the form and conditions of such licence;

(m) the conditions subject to which children may be placed under the care of any parent, guardian or other fit person under this Act and the obligations of such persons towards the children so placed;

(n) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Repeal and savings. 60. If, immediately before the date on which this Act comes into force in any area, there is in force in that area, any law corresponding to this Act, that law shall stand repealed on the said date:

Provided that the repeal shall not affect—

(a) the previous operation of any law so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any law so repealed; or

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any law so repealed; or

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed, as if this Act had not been passed.

APPENDIX I

(Vide para. 2 of the Report)

Motion in the Rajya Sabha for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee

"That the Bill to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children and for the trial of delinquent children in the Union territories be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 15 Members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
2. Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar
3. Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand
4. Shrimati Maya Devi Chettry
5. Dr. Dharam Prakash
6. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao
7. Shri A. Dharam Das
8. Shri G. R. Kulkarni
9. Shrimati Lila Devi
10. Shri Abdul Latiff
11. Shri B. V. (Mama) Warrerkar
12. Shri D. P. Singh
13. Shri P. A. Solomon
14. Mirza Ahmed Ali
15. Dr. K. L. Shrimali

and 30 Members of the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variation and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 31st August, 1960; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

APPENDIX II

(Vide para. 3 of the Report)

Motion in the Lok Sabha

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children and for the trial of delinquent children in the Union Territories made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th February, 1960 and communicated to this House on the 18th February, 1960 and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely Shri P. Subbaiah Ambalam, Shri S. R. Arumugham, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Shri Laxmanrao Sharwanji Bhatkar, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Pandit Braj Narayan “Brajesh”, Shri Akbarbhai Chavda, Shri Daljit Singh, Shri Nayantara Das, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Resham Lal Jangde, Shri M. R. Krishna, Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai, Shri Mathew Maniyangadan, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri J. G. More, Shri Mohan Nayak, Dr. Sushila Nayar, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri Deen Bandhu Parmar, Shri Uddaraju Ramam, Shri Ram Garib, Shri Mahadevappa Rampure, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Babu Nath Singh, Shri Prabhu Narain Singh and Shri Tula Ram.”

S. N. MUKERJEE,
Secretary.